

APPENDICES

Maine State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan 2003-2008

APPENDIX I 2003 SCORP STEERING COMMITTEE

Members

David Soucy, Chair

Maine Department of Conservation
Bureau of Parks and Lands
#22 State House Station
Augusta, Maine 04333-0022
(Succeeded Tom Morrison)

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City of Brewer
80 N. Main Street
Brewer, ME 04412

Duane A. Scott

Environmental Coordination & Analysis
Bureau of Planning
Maine Department of Transportation
#16 State House Station
Augusta, Maine 04333-0016

Meeting Schedule

June 12, 2002 - 1:00 PM,
Department of Conservation, Bureau of Parks and Lands Conference Room, Augusta

September 18, 2002 - 1:00 PM
Department of Conservation, Bureau of Parks and Lands Conference Room, Augusta

August 26, 2003 – 1:30 PM
Department of Conservation, Land Use Regulation Commission Conference Room, Augusta

October 24, 2003 – 10:00 AM
Department of Conservation, Bureau of Parks and Lands Conference Room, Augusta

APPENDIX II

FOCUS GROUPS ON OUTDOOR RECREATION ISSUES OF STATEWIDE IMPORTANCE

Focus Group 1: Availability of Outdoor Recreation Opportunities

Tues, Dec 3, 9:00AM-4:00PM, Pine Tree State Arboretum, 153 Hospital Street, Augusta

INVITED PARTICIPANTS (x Attending)			
Att	Name	Affiliation	Interests
x	Weston Smith	Alpha One Brewer	Users with disabilities
x	Larry Gross, Betty Wurtz, designee	Southern Maine Area Agency on Aging Portland	Chair, Area Agency on Aging; older users Yk & Cum counties
x	Katharine Storer	Maine Dept of Behavioral & Develop. Services Bangor	Users with behavioral and developmental disabilities
	Dave Pecci	Obsession Sport Fishing Charters Bath	Commercial fishing guide
x	Dick Anderson	Coastal Conservation Yarmouth	Coastal fishing
x	Jeff Romano	Small Woodlot Owners Association of Maine Augusta	Small woodlot owners
x	Megan Shore	Maine Land Trust Network Topsham	Land trust landowners
x	Jon Olson	Maine Farm Bureau Augusta	Gov's Council on Sportsmen Landowner Relations; farm land owners
	Richard Deering	Birch Rock Camp South Portland	Member, Tourism Commission - Maine Youth Camping
	Don Hudson	Chewonki Foundation Wiscasset	Nonprofit conservation/education group
x	Edgar Eaton	Maine Registered Guides Assoc Northport	Member, Tourism Commission; commercial guide
x	Bryan Courtois	Maine Chap, Appalachian Mtn Club Saco	Group outings
	Russ Clavette	Messalonskee Trail Riders ATV Club Oakland	ATV users; central Maine
x	Dick Peck	Dick Peck Newport	Snowmobile trails statewide
x	Nancy Warren	Lake George Regional Park Skowhegan	Local manager of state park lands
x	Tom Cieslinski	Friends of Maine State Parks Farmingdale	State parks & historic sites
x	Jerry Bley	Creative Conservation Readfield	Chair, Land Acquisition Priorities Advisory Committee

SCORP Steering Committee Members		
x	Duane Scott	Maine Dept of Transportation, Bureau of Planning
x	Bruce Joule	Maine Department of Marine Resources
x	Mark Turek	Maine Dept of Economic & Community Development, Office of Tourism
x	Fred Hurley	Maine Dept of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife
State Agency Staff		
x	Cindy Bastey, Gary Boyle, Steve Spencer	Maine Dept of Conservation, Bureau of Parks & Lands, Planning & Acquisition
x	Scott Ramsay	Maine Dept of Conservation, Bureau of Parks & Lands, Off Road Vehicle Division
x	George Powell	Maine Dept of Conservation, Bureau of Parks & Lands, Boating Facilities Division
	John Balicki	Maine Dept of Transportation, Bicycle Pedestrian Coordinator
	Gene Dumont	Maine Dept of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife
x	Nat Bowditch	Maine Dept of Economic & Community Development, Office of Tourism
Facilitators		
x	Valerie Oswald, Sam McKeeman	Department of Administrative & Financial Services, Bureau of Human Resources

Focus Group 2: Community Outdoor Recreation Needs and Smart Growth

Thurs, Nov 21, 9:00AM-4:00PM, Bureau of Parks & Lands Northern Region Office, BMHI, Bldg H, Bangor

INVITED PARTICIPANTS (x Attending)			
Att	Name	Affiliation	Interests
	Dr. William Eckert	Professor of Recreation Management University of Maine-Machias	Community recreation
x	Ted Koffman	Bar Harbor	State representative; smart growth
	Terry DeWan	TJD & Assoc Yarmouth	Landscape architect; consultant
	Wayne Marshall	City of Belfast	City Planning
x	Sandi Duchesne	Bangor Area Comprehensive Transport System Eastern Maine Development Corp Bangor	Bicycle/pedestrian transportation; community planning
	Dina Jackson	Androscoggin Valley Council of Gov'ts Auburn	Multiple; And, Frank, Ox counties
	Anne Beaulieu	Parks and Recreation Dept Fort Kent	Local parks & rec - north
x	Tom Farrell	Parks and Recreation Dept Brunswick	Local parks & rec - midcoast
x	Carol Cook	Parks & Recreation Dept Kennebunkport, ME	Local parks & rec - south
x	John Rogers	Parks & Recreation Dept Calais	Local parks & rec - downeast
	Pam LeDuc	Recreation Dept. Topsham	Maine Recreation and Park Assn; statewide
x	Vaughn Holyoke	Brewer	Retired; community recreation
x	Muriel Scott	Senior Spectrum Augusta,	Area Agency on Aging for Ken, Knox, Linc, Sag, Som and Waldo counties; older users
	Sally Jacobs	Orono	Maine Coast Heritage Trust; Sunrise Trail Coalition
x	Barbara Charry	Maine Audubon Society Falmouth	Wildlife Habitat; Smart Growth

SCORP Steering Committee Members		
x	Ken Hanscom	Maine Recreation and Parks Association
x	John DeVecchio	Maine State Planning Office
State Agency Staff		
x	Cindy Bastey, Gary Boyle, Bud Newell, Tom Dinsmore	Maine Dept of Conservation, Bureau of Parks & Lands, Planning & Acquisition
x	Mike Gallagher	Division of Grants & Community Recreation
x	Kent Cooper	Maine Dept of Transportation, Community Gateways Program
x	Michael Baran	Maine Dept of Economic & Community Development, Office of Community Devel
Facilitators		
x	Valerie Oswald, Sam Mckeeman	Department of Administrative & Financial Services, Bureau of Human Resources

Focus Group 3: Recreation and Public Access in the Northern Forest

Wed, Nov 20, 9:00AM-4:00PM, Black Bear Inn and Conference Center, 4 Godfrey Drive, Orono

INVITED PARTICIPANTS (x Attending)			
Att	Name	Affiliation	Interests
x	Jym St Pierre Ken Spalding, designee	RESTORE: The North Woods Hallowell	North Woods National Park
x	Gabrielle Kissinger	Appalachian Mountain Club; Northern Forest Alliance Augusta	Northern forest ecology & economic sustainability
	Alan Hutchinson	Forest Society of Maine Bangor	Forest protection; conservation easements
x	Tom Rumpf	The Nature Conservancy, Maine Chapter Brunswick	Northern forest ecology; major easement holder
x	Al Cowperthwaite	North Maine Woods, Inc Ashland	Northern forest recreation manager
	Dave Field	Professor of Forest Resources University of Maine-Orono	Forest management, Appalachian Trail
	Lloyd Irland	The Irland Group Winthrop	Forestry consultants
x	Cathy Johnson	Natural Resources Council of Maine Augusta	North Woods conservation
x	Jeff Rowe	Maine Forest Products Council Augusta	Forest products industry; Gov's Council Sportsmen Landowner Relations
	Gary Donovan	International Paper Company Bucksport	Downeast landowner
x	Sarah Medina	Seven Islands Land Company Bangor	Northern landowner
x	Jim Lehner Paul Davis, designee	Plum Creek Timber Co Fairfield	Western landowner
	Rep Donald Soctomah	Passamaquoddy Tribe Princeton	Native American landowner
x	Bob Meyer	Maine Snowmobile Association Augusta	Snowmobile users statewide
	George Smith	Sportsman's Alliance of Maine Augusta	Sportsmen statewide
x	Arlene LeRoy	Maine Sporting Camp Association Greenville	Sporting camps statewide; commercial user
	Mike Boutin	Northwoods Outfitters Greenville	Outfitter; commercial user
x	John Simko	Town of Greenville	Town Manager
x	Eugene Conlogue	Town of Millinocket	Town Manager

SCORP Steering Committee Members		
x	Tom Morrison	Maine Dept of Conservation, Bureau of Parks & Lands
x	Fred Hurley	Maine Dept of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife
State Agency Staff		
x	Ralph Knoll, Cindy Bastey, Gary Boyle, John Titus, Steve Spencer, Joe Wiley	Maine Dept of Conservation, Bureau of Parks & Lands, Planning & Acquisition
x	Tim Hall	Maine Dept of Conservation, Bureau of Parks & Lands, Northern Reg State Parks
x	Nat Bowditch	Maine Dept of Economic & Community Development, Office of Tourism
	Tim Peabody	Maine Dept of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife, Maine Warden Service
	Ken Elowe	Maine Dept of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife
Facilitators		
x	Valerie Oswald	Department of Administrative & Financial Services, Bureau of Human Resources

Focus Group 4: Trail Recreation

Mon, Dec 9, 9:00AM-4:00PM, Pine Tree State Arboretum, 153 Hospital Street, Augusta

INVITED PARTICIPANTS (x Attending)			
	Name	Affiliation	Interests
x	Kathy Mazzuchelli	Parks & Recreation Dept Caribou	Local rec; multi-use trail mgr; Maine Trails Coalition; Maine Trails Advisory Com
x	David Crum	David Crum ATV Maine Augusta	ATVs statewide
x	Jeff Miller Jon Hill, designee	Bicycle Coalition of Maine Augusta	Bicycling statewide
	Rachel Nixon	Maine Island Trail Assn Rockland	Coastal water trail
x	Marcel Polak	Spruce Mountain Woodstock	Androscoggin Canoe Trail; Mahoosuc Land Trust;
x	Lee Sochasky	St. Croix International Waterway Commission Calais	River Trail - international
x	John Andrews	Eastern Trail Alliance Saco	Multi-use trail; East Coast Greenway
	Richard Aspinall	Maine Trails Guide Services Durham	Commercial trail guide
x	Vicki Kozak	Abnaki Outing Club Manchester	Outing club; Maine Trails Advisory Com
	Jim Gardner	Washburn	Town Manager; multi-use trail manager
x	Les Ames	Maine Snowmobile Association South China	Maine Snowmobile Assn, statewide; Maine Trails Advisory Com
x	Dave Getchell, Sr	Georges River Land Trust Appleton	Georges River Land Trust; land and water trails
x	Pam Partow	Maine Farm Bureau Horse Council Windham	Equestrians statewide
x	Ken Frye	Central Maine Power Co Augusta	Private landowner
	Wende Gray	Gray Marketing Bethel	Sled ME, Raft ME, Nordic Ski Council
x	Phil Carey	Phil Carey Brunswick	Town planner; trails

SCORP Steering Committee Members		
x	Tom Morrison	Maine Dept of Conservation, Bureau of Parks & Lands
x	Duane Scott	Maine Dept of Transportation, Bureau of Planning
x	John DeVecchio	Maine State Planning Office
State Agency Staff		
x	Cindy Bastey, Gary Boyle, Steve Spencer, Bud Newell	Maine Dept of Conservation, Bureau of Parks & Lands, Planning & Acquisition
x	Scott Ramsay, Brian Bronson	Maine Dept of Conservation, Bureau of Parks & Lands, Off Road Vehicle Division
x	Mike Gallagher	Maine Dept of Conservation, Bureau of Parks & Lands, Division of Grants and Community Recreation
x	Mick Rogers	Maine Dept of Conservation, Bureau of Parks & Lands, Southern Reg State Park trails
	Ginger Jordan-Hillier	Maine Dept of Conservation, Commissioner's Office
x	John Balicki	Maine Dept of Transportation, Bicycle Pedestrian Coordinator
	Scott Martin	Maine Dept of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife, Maine Warden Service
x	Nat Bowditch	Maine Dept of Economic & Community Development, Office of Tourism
Facilitators		
x	Valerie Oswald, Sam McKeeman	Department of Administrative & Financial Services, Bureau of Human Resources

Focus Group 5: Tourism and Public Recreation Facilities

Tues, Nov 19, 9:00AM-4:00PM, Pine Tree State Arboretum, 153 Hospital Street, Augusta

INVITED PARTICIPANTS (x Attending)			
	Name	Affiliation	Interests
x	Larry Totten	Maine Professional Guides Assn West Bath	Professional guides statewide
x	John Connelly	LL Bean Outdoor Discovery Schools Freeport	Commercial user
x	Frank Dubois	Moose River Lodge & Motel Jackman	Jackman area tourism
	Dave Siegel Susan Abraham, designee	Maine Innkeepers Association Portland	Lodging establishments statewide
x	Fred Cook	Gouldsboro	Member, Tourism Commission; Down East Regional Tourism Assoc; nature tourism
x	John Daigle	Asst Prof Forest Rec Mgt University of Maine Orono	Multiple
x	Carolyn Manson Dave Wight designee	Maine Campground Owners Assn Lewiston	Private campgrounds statewide
x	Bruce Hazzard	Mountain Counties Heritage, Inc Farmington	Nature/culture based economic development; Ox, Frank, Som, Pisc counties
x	John Laitin	Kennebec Valley Tourism Council Waterville	Ken & Som counties
	Aaron Perkins	Dunes on the Waterfront Ogunquit	Maine Tourism Commission; southern Maine coast
x	Karen Stimpson Tania Neuschafer, designee	Maine Island Trail Assn Portland	Public and private coastal islands
	Milt Smith	Presque Isle	Maine Tourism Commission; Aroos Cty; ATV
	Martha Jordan	Machias Bay Boat Tours & Kayaking Machias	Commercial boat touring
x	Dave Pecci	Obsession Sport Fishing Charters Bath	Commercial fishing guide
x	Dick Anderson	Coastal Conservation Yarmouth	Coastal fishing
	Rep Donald Soctomah	Passamaquoddy Tribe Princeton	Native American

SCORP Steering Committee Members

x	Duane Scott	Maine Dept of Transportation, Bureau of Planning
x	Bruce Joule	Maine Department of Marine Resources
x	Mark Turek	Maine Dept of Economic & Community Development, Office of Tourism

State Agency Staff

x	Herb Hartman	Maine Dept of Conservation, Bureau of Parks & Lands, Deputy Director
x	Cindy Bastey, Gary Boyle, Steve Spencer	Maine Dept of Conservation, Bureau of Parks & Lands, Planning & Acquisition
x	Steve Curtis	Maine Dept of Conservation, Bureau of Parks & Lands, Southern Reg State Parks
x	Michael Montagne	Maine State Planning Office
x	Dann Lewis	Maine Dept of Economic & Community Development, Office of Tourism
x	John Balicki	Maine Dept of Transportation, Bicycle Pedestrian Coordinator

Facilitators

x	Valerie Oswald, Sam Mckeeman	Department of Administrative & Financial Services, Bureau of Human Resources
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APPENDIX III PUBLIC COMMENT

Comments and Responses on Agency and Public Drafts of the 2003-2008 Maine SCORP <small>(Does not include typographical, grammatical, or formatting comments that have been corrected where possible.)</small>	
Comment	Response
From: John DeVecchio, State Planning Office, SCORP Steering Committee	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plan generally reflects SPO's interest in contribution of recreation facilities/areas to creating livable communities. Chap II, Table 21: Would like to be able to make direct comparisons of the activities in this table. Data isn't deep enough to generate useful conclusions because it is based on participation in an activity only once a year. Is particularly interested in participation in walking: how often, what time of year, etc. Demand by community organizations (other than schools) for athletic fields may be driving schools out of community centers and into rural areas, fostering sprawl and inappropriate expenditure of education funds. Chapter III, p 27, Tourism Considerations: clarify the need for access to both large informal open spaces (natural areas) and smaller, more formal community open spaces (commons, small parks, gardens, paths) that contribute to community character and livability. The plan should recommend an evaluation of trails that are used for both motorized and nonmotorized activities to determine whether the combination is working. Could require surveying by trail grant recipients, survey trail conference attendees, or select certain state trails to survey. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noted Not possible because Maine and US surveys define activities differently. Agree the data lacks depth for any single activity, but is the type of data available in comprehensive surveys used to compare many activities. Decline to include in-depth data for one activity and not for others. Will forward the more detailed 1994/95 Maine walking survey to you, and add more in-depth information on participation in recreation activities as a planning need. Added a planning need in Chap VI, under Additional Actions:" work with State Planning Office and Maine Recreation and Park Association to determine if this is a widespread trend. Added need for both formal and informal open spaces in Chap III. Added a recommendation that the proposed state trails plan evaluate multiuse trails that combine motorized and nonmotorized activities.
From: Mark Turek, Office of Tourism, SCORP Steering Committee	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Add description of Tourism's Regional Marketing Program to Tourism accomplishments, Chapter I, p 18. Review data from Longwood Study used to describe Maine visitors, Chap III, p 6 Strengthen the recommendation for cooperation among state agencies per strong message from Focus Groups. Strengthen clear message from Focus Groups to make management/maintenance of existing areas/facilities a higher priority 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Added Clarified that sample is US households. Added to Chap IV introduction. Given the significant natural and recreation resources to be lost by ignoring important acquisition opportunities, maintenance and

than acquiring new areas.	management of existing areas/facilities is not ranked higher than acquisition. Both actions ranked high among focus group concerns.
From: Paul Jacques, Dept Inland Fisheries & Wildlife, SCORP Steering Committee	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make wildlife viewing areas eligible for LWCF dollars to provide safer access and parking. • The public has a strong interest in access to and management of newly acquired areas. • Local public opposition to access, especially boat access to water, has become a very big issue for IF&W. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Such projects appear to be eligible under current guidelines, and are consistent with protecting and providing access to natural areas for visitors (Chap III, Tourism Considerations). • Lands acquired with LWCF dollars must be available for public recreation; however, not all recreation activities will be available on each property. • The Focus Group on Availability of Outdoor Recreation Opportunities identified access to water as an important issue and recommended: a proactive program to locate water acquisition opportunities, especially in southern Maine, which is now being implemented. In addition, agencies are now evaluating local comprehensive planning guidelines regarding their effect on water access opportunities.
From: Duane Scott, Transportation, SCORP Steering Committee	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Move Transportation Enhancement program description from Chap 1, p 9 to Chap I, p 17 to clarify that TE is a transportation program, not a recreation program. • Correct last DOC/ORV accomplishment, Chap 1, p 12, to read: "Participated in highway gas tax review that resulted in \$3M recreational access bond including four large snowmobile trail bridge projects and \$250K increase in annual gas tax revenues to the program." • Correct table and text discrepancies in Chap III, pages 11-14, and Chap III footnote references. • Chap 1, p 8, delete reference to the Recreational Trail Program as a component of Transportation Enhancement Program. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moved description. • Corrected. • Corrected • Deleted.
From: Steve Brooke, State Planning Office	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add to Chap I a description of MaineDOT's water access group. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Added to Chap I a section under MaineDOT accomplishments: "Public Recreation and Access Committee."
From: R Colin Therrien, State Planning Office	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chap II, p 10, improve description of Right of Way Discovery Program to include dollars awarded. • Chap II, p 11, describe horseback riding opportunities on federal lands, including Acadia. • Chap II, p 11, Grateful that plan notes blending of motorized and nonmotorized uses, but is SCORP recommendation that 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provided updated description of program with number and amounts of grants awarded up to 2003. • Referenced primary federal opportunities at Acadia National Park. • The Chap II statement now reads as follows:...<u>multiple use trails</u> are now an important component of the supply of land

<p>there be more of this with future trail development in Maine? Rethink closing statement about multi use trails including motorized and nonmotorized uses. Multiuse trails may be occurring because of lack of capacity and leadership and funding to better respond to needs. A global principle of for good trail and transportation corridor planning is separation of these uses. Public infrastructure is often pressured to do more than it can safely handle and more than the original intended purpose. Need to improve education and nurture user ethics conduct on these trails.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chap II, p 14, define “skier/snowboarder days.” • Chap II, p 18, use of the word “overall” to describe 1990-2000 user trends at Baxter State Park and Allagash Wilderness Waterway is misleading without further clarification. • Chap II, p 18, SCORP is silent on many factors that may underlay fluctuations in users levels at Baxter and other facilities. • Chap VI, p 2, clarify matching funds for LMF program 	<p>trails in Maine. There are generally two types of multiple use trails: those that combine motorized and non-motorized uses and those that do not. Abandoned railroad corridors comprise a significant number of multiple use trails. The Department of Conservation has acquired several rail corridors since the early 1990s primarily for snowmobile and ATV use, with other uses (e.g., bicycling, horseback riding) permissible. These rail beds provide relatively long distance routes, appropriate for motorized riding, and are largely cleared and developed for use. How well motorized and non-motorized uses blend on these trails remains to be seen. While the number of users remains low, the combination of uses may succeed. Ongoing education in trail etiquette on multiple use trails will be essential to minimize conflicts. As the number of motorized and nonmotorized users increases, separation of uses will need to be considered.”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Added definition. • Removed the term “overall.” • This type of analysis would be useful and is recommended for future studies. Limited resources constrained analysis of public use data in this SCORP to an indication of general trends without a further look at factors influencing use at different facilities. • The statement now reads: “The LMF program assists in the acquisition of fee and easement interests on significant lands by matching bond funds with other funds from federal, state, municipal, and private sources.”
<p>From: Fred Landa, State Planning Office</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chap II, p 11, define ATV trails as distinct from other trails and indicate who administers them. • Chap II, p 14, this is a weak characterization of downhill skiing. • Chap II, why isn’t boating addressed in terms of number of moorings, boat yard s and other facilities? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provided additional description of these trails and their administration. • Agree that with additional time and more readily available data, this characterization could be stronger. As indicated above, SCORP does not attempt to provide an analysis of individual activities, but rather an overview of many. • Again, further analysis of individual activities would be useful, but limited resources for this SCORP allowed only an overview of many

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chap II, The Maine Island Trail is not mentioned. • Chap III, p 5, Disability is not defined, nor discussed as to significance for recreation. • If discussed under demand, disability should also be addressed in supply. • Chap III, p 21, why are nonresidents registering ATVs in Maine? • Chap III, p 25, fastest growing recreation activity rates should be contrasted with numbers. • One might expect some gap discussion summarizing discontinuity between supply and demand, such that one could conclude something about public expenditure and distinction between public and private investment needed to address the gap in the next 10-20 years. • Chap IV, active landowner relations program; tax relief open space designation; code of conduct/use permit. 	<p>activities. The state's strategic inland and coastal boating plans, which must be regularly updated, are the more appropriate vehicles for addressing these facility needs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Maine Island Trail is described Chap II in the last paragraph under "water trails." • Added definition of the 4 disability categories from the US census. Significance is discussed under Chap III "Findings." • An inventory of the supply of accessible facilities is beyond the scope of our recreation facility inventory and of SCORP. Chap II contains a reference to efforts of the Bureau of Rehabilitation to expand information about accessible public and private facilities. • ATVs operated in the State of Maine have to be registered in Maine. • Numbers are provided in Table 27. • Agree this discussion is desirable and should appear in future plans; however, resources did not permit an analysis of this type of in this plan. The SCORP planning period is 5 years. • If comment is intended to note actions that encourage landowners to continue to allow public use of private lands, these are addressed in a number of focus group strategies listed in Chap VI.
From: Kathy Mazzuchelli, Director, Caribou Parks & Recreation Dept.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Top 2 issues: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. need for recreational access that drives expenditures for land acquisition; and 2. lack of funding to support adequate infrastructure and management of existing lands. SCORP should address & make recommendations about how state will do both. • The term "Northern Forest" is often associated with the national park proposal and provokes strong reactions. Suggest another term like "northern woodlands." • Concur with Dan Bridgham that we should be happy that private landowners have elected to create and maintain a road system and recreation opportunities through North Maine Woods. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As noted above, there are significant natural and recreation resources to be lost by ignoring important acquisition opportunities. Therefore, both maintenance and management of existing areas/facilities and acquisition are priorities. Further, both actions ranked high among focus group concerns. • The concern is acknowledged, however, focus group discussion of recreation and public access in Maine's northern forest lands was engaged under this term, and it would be misleading to introduce another term at this point. • Chapter II identifies the extensive area of mostly privately owned northern woodlands managed by North Maine Woods, Inc. for forest recreation.
From: Dan Bridgham, Mapleton	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wants to sustain existing outdoor recreation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maine needs an adequate infrastructure to

<p>opportunities and expand and improve them. Over 100,000 snowmobiles were registered in Maine last year, and ATVs are outselling them. There are many of these users, and more would come if we had the infrastructure to support them. (The snowmobile infrastructure is good: trails, volunteers and supporters.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One problem is that outdoor recreation sectors of state government (Conservation and Inland Fisheries and Wildlife) have suffered from the budget crunch. If we want to sustain outdoor activities and the economy that they support, we must look seriously at stabilizing the funding for these agencies. • Concerned about land purchases and removal of land from private ownership. Snowmobilers have done well with private landowners, addressing their concerns and moving trails to accommodate private use. • When land is removed from private ownership we lose real estate taxes; and public woodlands fail to receive equivalent silvicultural attention and yield less value. • The state seems to buy land and restrict use to only "traditional activities" that are defined in acquisition documents, which excludes some users. • We fail to appreciate the affordable recreation opportunities that are provided on private lands by North Maine Woods, Inc. • More support is needed to address the real costs of constructing, maintaining, managing, and operating snowmobile and ATV trails with volunteers and low paid workers/contractors. • Draft plan reflects much communication. The state trail conference benefited communications about trails; would like to see more. 	<p>support snowmobile and ATV recreation both to provide quality opportunities and to prevent unauthorized use of private lands. The ATV Task Force is expected to point to adequate opportunities as one way to address problems associated with misuse of property; and the issue should also be addressed in the proposed state trails plan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adequate and stable funding is certainly desirable and is referenced in a number of focus group reports. • Maine has been fortunate in the economic and recreation opportunities provided by private forest landowners, as noted in the comment about North Maine Woods, Inc. As ownerships and owner purposes have changed, however, the future of these opportunities is uncertain. Acquiring some areas to secure for the long term important public values – natural, economic and recreational – seems prudent. • In the short run, some taxes may be lost; in the long run economic values may be retained or enhanced. • Decision-making about land acquisition with public funds is a public process in which people are encouraged to participate and indicate their interests. However, not all acquired lands will be appropriate for all uses. • Noted above. • The Departments of Conservation and Inland Fisheries and Wildlife have worked and continue to work to provide financial support for these activities through grants, fee increases, gas tax increases, etc. This will be an important issue for the trails plan to address. • The state trail conference is expected to take place every two years.
<p>From: Julie Wormser, Northeast Regional Director, The Wilderness Society</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wholeheartedly support recommendation that creation of additional wilderness opportunities should be one of top six priorities for State in the next five years. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acknowledged.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Motorized recreation will continue to expand and protection of wildest, quiet places needs focused attention. • Maine has 2 opportunities to increase wilderness/non-motorized backcountry/ ecological reserve areas in Maine: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. On BPL lands, reallocate land management designations during management planning. 2. Create more Baxter-style (200,000+ acres) destinations with large wilderness cores and compatible developed recreation & community development nearby. Possible candidates include: Rangeley Lakes/Mount Reddington high peaks area in western Maine; Machias Lakes region Downeast; and Hundred Mile Wilderness/ Debsconeag Lakes region near Baxter. • Encourage the State to work with communities, landowners, funders, & conservation/outdoor recreation communities to purchase and create substantial new state parks for wilderness values. • With ownership changing rapidly, Maine has tremendous opportunity to protect special places in the North Woods, some as wilderness. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is important to support opportunities for both motorized and nonmotorized recreation. • Chap VI notes: "At a time when landscape-scale conservation land acquisitions are occurring at a record pace by both public agencies and private nonprofit conservation organizations, it is timely to look at "wilderness-type" recreational opportunities that may be available on these lands, as well as on exiting public lands with similar characteristics and values." • See above. • Agree.
From: Catherine B. Johnson, North Woods Project Director, Natural Resources Council of Maine	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appreciate attention paid to need for additional wilderness and back-country, non-motorized recreation areas, and support recommendation that creation of wilderness recreation opportunities be one of the top six priorities for the state in the next five years. • This goal can best be accomplished by multiple strategies, including both acquisition of additional lands, and planning and reallocation of uses on existing public lands. • Strongly support funding for land acquisition and statewide planning – two of the other five identified priorities. • As more roads crisscross the North Woods and timber harvesting and motorized vehicle use penetrate remote areas, it is important for the state to ensure that significant areas are maintained as wilderness. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acknowledged. • Chap VI states: "At a time when landscape-scale conservation land acquisitions are occurring at a record pace by both public agencies and private nonprofit conservation organizations, it is timely to look at "wilderness-type" recreational opportunities that may be available on these lands, as well as on exiting public lands with similar characteristics and values." • Agree. • It is important to support both motorized and nonmotorized recreation and acquisition of easements that secure timber management opportunities for the future.
From: David Publicover, Senior Scientist, Appalachian Mountain Club	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Believe the five priority areas in Chapter VI are appropriate. • Pleased to see and strongly support, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acknowledged. • Chap VI states: "At a time when landscape-

<p>recognition of need for additional wilderness. Maine has large undeveloped forest areas and is uniquely positioned in the east in the opportunity to enhance wilderness character, provide remote, non-motorized recreation, and preserve critical ecological functions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demand for wilderness experience in Maine exceeds supply. Wilderness-type areas include appx 400,000 acres that do not provide a full range of wilderness values. Many MBPL areas are too small; the Appalachian Trail and Allagash Wilderness Waterway are narrow; Acadia NP is mingled with development; and many have high use that threatens both environment and experience. • Maine has exceptional opportunity to provide for “big wilderness” - where one can spend several days in a natural environment without development and motorized activity. Large wilderness areas could be created in Rangeley Lakes/Saddleback/Sugarloaf region; 100-Mile Wilderness; and Downeast Lakes region. Urge state create such areas that could be nationally-renowned destinations. • Recognize importance of timber harvesting and motorized recreation to the economy/ social character of Maine, and these will remain dominant uses of undeveloped forest land. Need better balance between these uses and remote natural area opportunities. • Strengthen plan by: defining wilderness and summarizing current supply of wilderness type areas; and giving more consideration to supply of/need for remote, non-motorized water recreation. • Strengthen plan by giving greater consideration to supply of and need for remote, non-motorized water recreation opportunities. • Support the use of LWCF funds to enhance opportunities for non-motorized recreation. 	<p>scale conservation land acquisitions are occurring at a record pace by both public agencies and private nonprofit conservation organizations, it is timely to look at “wilderness-type” recreational opportunities that may be available on these lands, as well as on exiting public lands with similar characteristics and values.”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See above. • See above. • Chap VI states: “At a time when landscape-scale conservation land acquisitions are occurring at a record pace by both public agencies and private nonprofit conservation organizations, it is timely to look at “wilderness-type” recreational opportunities that may be available on these lands, as well as on exiting public lands with similar characteristics and values.” It is important to support both motorized and nonmotorized recreation and acquisition of easements that secure timber management opportunities for the future. • Agree that defining wilderness and assessing supply are important, but beyond the scope of this plan. This could occur in the context of considering new and existing lands for “wilderness-type” opportunities, noted above. • Agree that this is important, but beyond the scope of this plan. These opportunities could be assessed in the context noted above and/or as a component of state boating plans. • Acknowledged. These funds will be used to support both motorized and nonmotorized recreation.
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agree with need for and support statewide trail planning effort. • Agree with need to address growing use of ATVs and jet skis and support effort. Recognize need to accommodate these activities, but do not believe they should be allowed to the point that they negatively impact existing uses and values. Believe these uses should be prohibited on public lands that have a primary purpose of ecological protection or backcountry recreation. • Implementation Program should indicate importance of considering SCORP recommendations as BP&L updates unit management plans. These will set direction for much of public land base; did not see this effort mentioned. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acknowledged. • Acknowledged. • Added in Chap VI, under C "Additional Actions:" Integrate relevant SCORP recommendations into the Bureau's unit management planning process.
From: Al Cowperthwaite, North Maine Woods*	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add that the primary reason for traveling to the NMW area in 2001 was visiting private camps located within the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Added.
From: John Daigle, Parks, Recreation and Tourism Program, University of Maine*	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One limitation of the plan is data on outdoor recreation trends in Maine. Trend data for Maine is provided from vehicle registrations, licenses, a walking and biking study, and tourist study. There is no comprehensive year-round, statewide data on outdoor recreation trends in Maine except for data collected for the previous SCORP. U.S. trends provide some useful information but not at the level of detail needed for state planning. • Chap I, p 3, specify times met by Steering Committee. • Chap I, p 3, include more recent registration figures for ATVs, etc. • Chap III, p 20, include breakdown of developed/primitive camping in North Maine Woods. • Noted problems with some charts and formatting. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agree. Limited bureau resources prevented Maine-specific recreation trend research over the past 10 years. This is identified as a planning need in Chap VI. • The four meetings are noted. • At the time this chart was prepared, this was the most current data available without requesting extra work by DIFW staff. Chap III contains data through 2001 for some individual activities. Given the short time remaining to edit and submit SCORP, this data will stand, recognizing that it is desirable to have the most current information possible. • North Maine Woods data does not distinguish between developed and undeveloped camping. • Recognized. Continue to try to fix.

APPENDIX IV

MAINE DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION BUREAU OF PARKS AND LANDS LAND ACQUISITION CRITERIA

To make the most of limited funds and limited staff for negotiation and planning, the bureau will use the following criteria to prioritize proposals to acquire land or conservation easements, by gift or purchase, which are arriving at an unprecedented rate because of increases in available real estate and funding for land purchases.

PROPERTY CHARACTERISTICS

Properties proposed for acquisition by the bureau should:

1. Qualify as a land type authorized to be owned and/or managed by BP&L.
2. Be an inholding or abut land owned and/or managed by BP&L that will enhance or protect the values and/or opportunities of the parent property and/or reduce management costs or conflicts.
3. Contain natural/cultural resources and/or recreation opportunities of statewide or regional significance.

Statewide (including international) significance: the resources are documented as rare and/or exceptional in Maine or the recreational activities associated with the parcel will frequently and routinely attract users from across the state/out-of-state to enjoy the resource or recreational opportunity offered by the parcel.

Regional significance: the resources are documented as rare and/or exceptional in a region, or the recreational activities associated with the parcel will frequently and routinely attract users from a regional area (an area that is greater than the area included by the towns abutting the town(s) where the land is located), to enjoy the resource or recreational opportunity offered by the parcel.

(Multiple resources/opportunities: greater significance is attached to properties with multiple natural/cultural resources and/or recreation opportunities of statewide or regional significance.)

4. Have state or regionally significant resources and/or opportunities that need protection due to a documented threat of degradation or loss; or have significant recreation opportunities that should be secured to address a documented need. (Documented need from SCORP, LAPAC, *Strategic Plan for Providing Public Access to Maine Waters for Boating and Fishing* (IF&W & DOC), *Coastal Water Access Priority Areas for Boating and Fishing* (DMR), and other recognized sources)
5. Demonstrate the inadequacy or potential inadequacy of non-acquisition measures (e.g., regulation, and agreements) to protect/secure the state or regionally significant public values and/or opportunities associated with the property.
6. Include public vehicular access to the property or parent property; or can be reached via a public trailhead if access will be by trail; or can be reached via public boat launching site if access will be by water. In some cases, it may be more cost effective to identify key access roads and

include them in future negotiations with landowners who control access between public roads and the property.

7. Have anticipated management responsibilities that are within the capability of the bureau and its partners.

8. Have anticipated uses and facilities that are consistent with municipal plans and ordinances meeting Growth Management Act standards.

9. Additional Criteria for Boat Access Facilities:

- a. Location of the water body in relation to population centers and other water access sites
 - b. Size of the water body and the diversity of recreational opportunities it offers
 - c. Value of fisheries opportunities based on IF&W and DMR evaluations
- d. Expected demand and diversity of uses of the site, current or anticipated

10. Additional Criteria for Trails

- a. Includes a variety of landscapes
- b. Provides connections to existing trail routes or trail facilities
- c. Provides connections to other public recreation areas or community facilities
- d. Provides connections to needed services (parking, food, water, shelter, fuel, repair services)

PROJECT CHARACTERISTICS

Acquisition projects accepted by the bureau should include the following:

- 1. Willing Seller
- 2. Property available at appraised value or lesser amount, or supplementary funds available
- 3. Clear title or title insurance
- 4. BP&L staff available for negotiation/support, or contracted negotiation/support services
- 5. Funds available for pre-acquisition costs (usually nonfederal sources):
 - Negotiation/support services
 - Legal Services (title search, option agreement, PSA, closing, closing pkg., etc.)
 - Appraisal
 - Environmental Assessment
 - Survey
- 6. Funds available for purchase:
 - Bureau Funds
 - Grants
 - Other
- 7. Easement review by Attorney General
- 8. Purchase approval by:
 - Director
 - Commissioner
 - Governor
- 9. Payment arrangements started 2 months prior to closing:
 - Financial order(s) signed
 - Allotment(s) established
 - Check arrangements made

2/02

APPENDIX V GOVERNOR'S TASK FORCE ON ATV USE

18 FY 02/03

29 May 2003

AN ORDER CREATING THE MAINE TASK FORCE ON ALL-TERRAIN VEHICLE OPERATION

WHEREAS, all-terrain vehicle (ATV) registrations in Maine have increased ninety percent in five years to more than 55,000 registrations, and increased operation of ATVs rapidly grows due, in part, to the year-round use of ATVs; and

WHEREAS, although there are many responsible ATV users, there also are irresponsible ATV operators who, among other acts, trespass on private land, disobey State laws, cause environmental damage, and upset landowners; and

WHEREAS, some landowners who are frustrated by such irresponsible ATV operation, are posting their land and trails against all public use; and

WHEREAS, there have been 1,854 reported ATV accidents, including thirty-four fatalities, during the past decade; and

WHEREAS, community-supported solutions have a greater chance of successfully addressing the problems of irresponsible ATV operation than a unilateral state-governmental approach;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, John E. Baldacci, Governor of the State of Maine, do hereby establish the MAINE TASK FORCE ON ALL-TERRAIN VEHICLE OPERATION (hereinafter "Task Force").

Purpose

The purpose of the Task Force is to recommend how best to address the social, legal, and environmental problems caused by irresponsible ATV operation.

To that end, the Task Force shall:

1. Develop guidelines for a grant program(s) to increase support of the efforts of local clubs, municipalities, and landowners in addressing matters of law enforcement, landowner relations, public awareness, safety education, trail development, damage mitigation, and other strategies to solve problems caused by irresponsible ATV operation;
2. Form a subcommittee and work with representatives of local, county, and state law enforcement agencies to determine what training, equipment, funding, changes in law, and other resources or actions are needed by Maine's law enforcement agencies to more effectively enforce ATV laws; and
3. Recommend solutions to the problems identified by the Task Force, including, but not limited to, strategies to (a) improve enforcement of laws governing ATV use, (b) increase interagency cooperation and coordination to deal with ATV issues, and (c) ensure the most effective and efficient delivery of programs designed to increase the awareness among ATV operators about safe and responsible ATV use.

Organization of the Task Force

The Task Force shall be composed of thirteen (13) members, who will be appointed by, and serve at the pleasure of the Governor. One member must be chosen from each of the following agencies and organizations:

- Department of Agriculture
- Department of Conservation
- Department of Environmental Protection
- Department of Public Safety
- ATV Maine
- Sportsman's Alliance of Maine
- Maine Farm Bureau
- Forest Products Council
- Small Woodland Owners Association of Maine
- Maine Coast Heritage Trust
- Nature Conservancy
- The chair or president of a local ATV club

The Deputy Commissioner of the Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife also shall be a member of the Task Force and serve as its Chair. The Chair shall preside at, set the agenda for, and schedule Task Force meetings.

Upon demonstration of need, public members may be compensated for reasonable travel expenses by their departments.

Deadline for Recommendations

The Task Force shall submit its recommendations, along with any legislation needed to implement the recommendations, to the Governor on or before January 1, 2004, after which submission the Task Force, and the authority of this Executive Order, will dissolve.

Meetings

The Task Force shall meet as often as necessary to complete the assigned duties. All meetings shall be open to the public and held in locations determined by the Task Force

Staffing

The Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife and the Department of Conservation shall provide staff to the Task Force and may employ additional staff if resources permit.

Effective Date

The effective date of this Executive Order is May 29, 2003.

John E. Baldacci, Governor

Note: The original Executive Order was amended on June 12, 2003, to add a 13th member, the Maine Municipal Association; and on July 25, 2003, to add a 14th member, a retail dealer of ATVs.

APPENDIX VI

MAINE LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND OPEN PROJECT SELECTION SYSTEM

Maine Department of Conservation - Bureau of Parks and Lands *Grants and Community Recreation Division*

- I. To be eligible for LWCF funding, in addition to other stated program requirements, a proposed project must meet priority outdoor recreation needs as identified in the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) and Action Program. Determination that a proposed project meets SCORP eligibility will be made during a Pre-Approval Site Inspection by a representative of the Maine Bureau of Parks & Lands.
- II. Selection of projects to be funded by the LWCF program shall be based on review of a complete application (along with required documentation and supplemental materials) submitted by an eligible sponsor, staff evaluation of existing recreation facilities maintained/operated by the prospective sponsor, and past performance (if any) in LWCF grant administration.

In general, selection of municipal grant awards is based on a competitive process designed to ensure that yearly appropriations of LWCF funds, which are often limited, are directed to projects that have significant impact to a community, to a region, or to the state in general.

Examples of projects that might have significant impact include, but are not limited to:

- a. Acquisition of property to prevent loss of an existing public recreation facility.
- b. Acquisition of land to protect critical natural areas or wetlands.
- c. Provision of recreation facilities to meet established, documented needs in a community.
- d. Provision of recreation facilities that serve a broad range of users including special needs populations.
- e. Renovation of existing recreation facilities that serve an established, documented need (only eligible when need for renovation is not a result of inadequate maintenance during the reasonable life of the facility).

III. Project Review Criteria

A. Project Type

1. Renovation: Complete renovation of an outdoor recreation facility that is at least 20 years old. Support documentation must be supplied identifying when the facility was originally developed/constructed. (10 points)
2. New Construction: Development/construction of a new outdoor recreation facility. (5 points)
3. Acquisition: The purchase of fee simple rights to land for outdoor recreation purposes. Project does not include development/construction of facilities. (5 points)
4. Combination Acquisition and Development: Project includes acquiring property and development/ construction of facilities. (5 points)

B. Need Assessment

1. Project is identified as a priority need in a municipal comprehensive plan, a municipal recreation or open-space plan, and has documented community support. Total possible, 15 Points
 - a. Community Support: (0-5 points) *0, nonexistent; 1, support very weak, no documentation; 2, weak support, little documentation; 3, some*

documentation; 4, strong documented support; 5, excellent, documented broad support

- b. Planning Effort: (0-5 points), *0, no plan; 1, recreation facilities not mentioned in plan; 2, vague reference to recreation; 3, reference to specific facility; 4, referenced with support; 5, facility major priority in plan.*

c. BONUS POINTS: 3, Consistent Comprehensive Plan; 5, State Certified Growth Management Program

2. Project will result in increase in recreational opportunity. For example; will provide facility for under-served program, activity, or user group; or, will provide only facility of its type for documented need. (0 - 15 points).
0-5, little increase, similar recreational opportunities now available; 6-10, expands upon recreational opportunities for existing program(s); 11-15, Provides significant recreational opportunity not otherwise available locally or regionally.
3. Project implementation priority (1-10 points) *1-5, project may be postponed without serious consequences; 6-10, serious loss of recreation opportunity or open space if project is not accomplished immediately.*
4. Project will provide recreational services for: (1-10 points): *1-2, neighborhood only; 3-4, large segment of municipality; 5-6, entire municipality; 7-8, multi-town or broad urban area; 9-10, regional or statewide basis.*
5. Projected user profile includes (1-10 points): *1-3, limited user or age group; 4-5, organized publicly sponsored activities [team sports]; 6-7, both sexes, several age groups, for spontaneous activities; 8-10, broad range of age groups and types of user, for spontaneous activities.*
6. Participant/Spectator Use (1-5 points): *1-2, mainly passive/spectator activities; 3-4, team sports facilities without excessive bleachers [organized public sponsored activities]; 5, generally spontaneous activity areas; high participant to spectator ratio [non-team activities].*

C. Site and Project Quality

1. Appropriateness of the site for the intended purpose (0-10 points); including;
 - (a) Location and accessibility of site to intended users
0, poor access; 1-2, fair access; 3-4, good access; 5, excellent access
 - (b) Compatibility of the proposed development with site characteristics (size, slope, soils)
0, barely acceptable site; 1-2, fair site; 3-4, good site; 5, excellent site.

BONUS POINTS; 10 – Site location supports alternative transportation options (including walking and biking) and is consistent with Smart Growth Initiative goals to reduce sprawl and make more efficient use of public investments.
2. Quality of Project Design (0-10 points): including, without limitation; Positioning of facilities; orientation; spacing of facilities, traffic flow; use of site features; quality of materials; clarity and detail of development plans.
0-4, poor design practices, lack of information, vague description; 5-7, design effort adequate but some details missing, such as site and soils data incomplete; 8-10, good planning concepts, includes soils analysis, grading plan.
3. Attractiveness of site and surroundings (0-5 points): including, without limitation; Surrounding land uses; presence of natural attractions (water features, views, etc.); presence of intrusions such as overhead wires, roadways, incompatible uses, etc.
0, unattractive site; 1, average; 2-3, above average natural beauty; 4-5, outstanding natural beauty.
4. Access for disabled (0-5 points):
0, limited or no handicapped access (HA) or plans for handicapped access; 1-3, plans call for HA at most major points of the facility; 4-5, HA well planned at all points of the facility.

D. Sponsor Capability

1. Cost Analysis (0-10 points): 0-2, cost estimates do not appear adequate for type of facility; 3-5, cost appears adequate but some information lacking or unclear; 6-8, good design and quality, cost estimate may be high; 9-10, basic, quality design with reasonable estimated cost [few amenities].
2. Local Funding (0-10 points): 0, local funding share not yet approved, questionable local support [little or no documentation]; 1-4, local funding share, though documented, is heavily dependent on future donations or other non-cash sources [other than value of donations of real property in cases of acquisition]; 5-9, partial funding, including cash match, is available, support for balance is documented; 10, local funding is approved and available at time of application [documented].
3. Maintenance Planning (0-10 points): 0-2, maintenance planning unclear, resources inadequate; 3-7, planning fair to good, resources adequate; 8-10, planning excellent, personnel & equipment available now.

E. Application Preparation (0-5 points)

- 0, Poor preparation, apparent disregard of instructions, usually accompanied by little or no documentation;
1-2, Fair preparation, fair description of proposal, existing conditions, etc. one or two major items missing or difficult to understand;
3-4, Good preparation, perhaps a few minor items incomplete or unclear;
5, Very well prepared, excellent explanation of what is to be accomplished and methods, no items missing, excellent site plans and environmental assessment.